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COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-9:15-The Power of Gold.

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Bath.

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune 15: Nassaust. New York. Main uptown office. 1 "42 threadest. Address all correspondence simply of the Tribune." New York. European Branch. for advertisements only, 1 Norfolk Street. Strand. W. C., London, England.

New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Forcign.-The French warship Jaureguiberry was launched at Toulon, in presence of President Carnot and members of his Cabinet and Admiral Avelan and other Russian officers, The State funeral of M. Gounod was held at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris; after the religious services eulogies were pronounced by Gerome, Saint-Saons and the Minister of Pultwenty-third anni-He Instruction. versary of the surrender of Metz was celebrated by a grand dinner in Berlin; Emperor William paid a tribute to the "Red Prince's" memory.

Congress -- Poth houses in session. -- Senate: The Peffer amendment providing for free coinage was defeated by a vote of 39 to 23, and the Voorhees substitute for the Wilson bill was accepted; Senators Stewart, Jones and Teller spoke against repeal. - House: Mr. Springer introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to State banks; the point of no quorum was made, and the resolution went over until Monday. Domestic .- Marshall Field has subscribed

\$1,000,000, conditionally, for a memorial museum on the World's Fair grounds. === A fire in Pittsburg destroyed property worth \$1,000,000; several persons were badly burned. == The Pacific Mail steamer City of New-York is still on the rocks at San Francisco. Ex-Judge William McKennan died at his home in Pittsburg. - The receivers of National Cordage Company filed their report in court at Trenton. === Governor Mc Kinley addressed large meetings at Richwood and Gallon, Ohio. - Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of ex-Attorney-General A. H. Garland, committed suicide in Washington.

City and Suburban.-Fire broke out in the cargo of the Humburg-American steamer Gellert while she was in midocean, and the ship had a narrow escape from destruction. === It was reported that El Rio, a sister ship of El Cid, had been purchased by President Plexoto, of Brazil. - Winners at Elizabeth: Discount, Rama, Copyright, Pickpocket, La Misere, Marguerite, Tartarian. —— In the registration on the third day in this city the districts where Republicans live made a better showing than on the two other days. === The lion which got loose in a stable on Thursday was returned to his cage late yesterday afternoon. - Miss Mildred Hill, a daughter of George T. Hill, was married to a coachman, after unsuccessfully attempting to elope. === The Intercollegiate Football Association revoked the undergraduate rule, and passed another discriminating severely against the University of Pennsylvania. Stocks opened and closed strong, and while the general advances were from 1 to 11/2 per cent, Chicago Gas gained 2, and, on small dealings, Louisville and Nashville 2% per cent. Money on call ruled at 1% per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed by fair in the afternoon; cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 621/2.

The beginning of the end has arrived. At last the Senate has begun to vote. The first vote was taken yesterday on the Peffer amendment to the Voorhees bill, providing for free coinage at 16 to 1, which was rejected by a majority of eleven. Taking account of pairs, the repealers showed a strength of forty-eighttwenty-seven Republicans and twenty-one Democrats; and the anti-repealers mustered thirtyseven-twenty-three Democrats, ten Republicans and four Populists. The most significant thing about the vote-apart from the fact that it was had at all-is that one less than onehalf of the Democrats in the Senate support the President of their party in his demand for

famburg, which came into port yesterday, were as glad to get ashore as any other men and who ever went down to the sea in ships. ey had gone through one of the most rible experiences that it is possible to have

be subdued. The captain and crew fought the concealed enemy bravely, and finally with success. Apparently it was a case of spontaneous

A virtual declaration that there is no further danger of cholera being brought into this country by immigrants was made in the decision of the Treasury Department yesterday to recall most of the agents of the Marine Hospital Service who have been posted abroad on the lookout for the disease. That it was wise to send these men over to see that proper inspections were made, and to keep the authorities here informed regarding cholera, is shown by the fact that only two cholera ships crossed the Atlantic; and by the prompt steps taken here no harm fellowed their coming. Agents of the Marine Hospital Service are still to be kept in London, Paris, Berlin and probably Naples.

All unregistered voters in New-York and Brooklyn should bear in mind that this is the last day of registration for these two cities. The boundaries of the election districts in New-York and the location of the polling places are printed elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE; similar information for Brooklyn is to be found in all the papers of that city. The hours for registration here are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; in Brooklyn, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. This is positively the last chance. Don't neglect it! Register today! Register!! Register!!!

THE POWER BEHIND MAYNARD. It is hoped that the discovery of illegal registration on a large scale in the IIId Assembly District will be followed by the arrest, conviction and punishment of every man whose name has been fraudulently put on the voting list. But what is to be done with the leaders by whose contrivance these miserable creatures have got within reach of the law? They are the chief criminals. It is by their orders and for their benefit that the registry has been stuffed in preparation to steal a huge majority of votes. But they are shrewd and resourceful. They boast that they are able to command whatever influences are necessary to protect them from punishment. Probably they are right. They seldom make a mistake of that sort in this town. There is scarcely a possibility that the intelligent scoundrels, the powerful swindlers, will suffer a moment's loss of liberty. There is only one way to punish them; but that is a plain and easy way. It does not lie through the courts, but is directly open to the people, without any intermediate processes and tedious circumlocutions. These bold, insolent, vulgar thieves and tyrants can be subjected to a penalty that will fall on them with awful weight, that will dismay and terrify and crush them. They can be smitten in their plot to steal the election by a force which the most skilful and andacions villany will be powerless to withstand-the force of popular resentment overwhelmingly expressed in honest ballots. The revolt against Maynard is widespread.

It has been declared and illustrated in an imsosing manner. The great meeting at Cooper Union gave impressive form and utterance to the determination of honest men of all parties, but chiefly Democrats, that the criminal now on the Appeals bench by appointment shall not be kept there by election. Every community of good citizens in the State has been gratified and encouraged by that demonstration. The eminent Democrats who there recorded their detestation of Maynard's crime and vowed to resist with all their power its ratification at the polls have performed a great public service. But are they content to stop at this point, to draw the line only at Maynard? Are they going to co-operate everywhere else with the vicions and impurient leaders who forced Maynard on their party and who now sneer at and defame them? These are the leaders who are conspiring to make their virtuous anger and opposition of no avail by contriving the schemes of fraud which zealous subordinates are carrying out. Are Mr. Carter, Mr. Coudert, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Anderson and their associates, Democrats all and all honest men, intending to vote against Maynard alone and otherwise give credit and support to the knaves who made Maynard an issue, and are the sole cause of the shame and indignation which they express with so much courage and warmth of feeling?

This is not an idle question, which these useful and distinguished citizens of New-York can afford to put by. It demands their anxious consideration now, and it seems to us that in honor and consistency they can make only one answer to it at the polls.

BOODY AND BOODLE.

The captain of the Brooklyn machine professes to be absolutely confident of the success of the local ticket nominated by him. That is not strange. Never have the Democratic conventions been more obedient to his will than they have been this year. Every nomination was dictated by him. He turned down candidates who had been working zealously for months to secure nominations. There was no revolt against him. His authority was not challenged in a single instance. The delegates submissively registered his will. After so complete a demonstration of the absolute dictatorship which Boss McLaughlin exercises over his party, is it remarkable that he should count confidently upon victory as a matter of blind party discipline? What reason can this political despot have for distrusting the obedience of the voters of his party when every ward leader has surrendered conscience and independence to his

Then, too, Boss McLaughlin knows that he has ample facilities for oiling the machine under his control. The payrolls of the city and county aggregate nearly \$4,000,000. Every official in the employ of the town knows what he is expected to do. Assessments may not be openly decreed and levied, but the necessity and obligation of contributing to the Democratic campaign fund and the percentages of salaries required are understood in every bureau and department. "The Brooklyn Eagle," with its usual stark-naked candor, has furnished estimates of the amounts wrung from officeholders, and the additional subscriptions from candidates and party leaders. The Boss has started his local canvass with a boodle of \$109,800. and he has resources for doubling this sum if the exigencies of the case seem to require it. With this boodle securely in hand, and with swarms of repeaters colonized on Coney Island for active work in the city, if the results of a thorough house-to-house canvass now going on show large defections from the Democratic party, the Boss calmly awaits the election with

unshaken confidence. We do not say these things without a deliberate purpose. The Republicans and Reform Democrats have entered upon this canvass with so many signs of public sympathy and cooperation that it is necessary to warn them against overconfidence. They are fighting tain of late years, and it is high time the Re-

gambling-houses and the criminal classes. It undertaken to make the district another Tamcan convert every liquor saloon into a recruit- many stronghold. ing bureau for registering, intimidating and deand prepared to make a desperate defence can only be defeated by unceasing vigilance.

But how powerful is the appeal that can be made to the public conscience against Boody and boodle! On one side is a gang of public ous in politics and jobbery while the town has grown poorer and poorer. On the other is the great body of property-owners and rentpayers, whose deliverance from municipal extravagance and excessive taxation can be wrought only by the overthrow of corruptionists. All the worst elements and influences, and everything that makes for misgovernment and bad politics, are on the side of Boody, the boodle candidate. Everything that is honest and clean and that promotes good citizenship and municipal redemption is against him. Brooklyn is a city of churches, homes and public morality. If the conscience of the people can be aroused, Boody and boodle will be overwhelmed with defeat.

IS IT A FARCE!

Suppose some one from a far country or another planet, who knew nothing of a democratic form of government except the theory of it, who had never seen the institution itself in practical operation, should look through this town during the three weeks before election and witness the several stages of the process -naturalization, registration and voting-by which the machinery of popular self-government is kept in motion, what would be think of it? What, in the first place, would be see? The naturalization courts he would find busy turning into citizens ignorant, vicious, filthy and degraded beings by scores and hundreds, whose only conception of the privilege and responsibility of citizenship is that it is an intangible, undefinable something which costs nothing but has a real money value, and can be made to pay something at least once a year. If he listened to the very brief court proceedings preliminary to their being endowed with the franchise 1. would observe that great numhers of them did not know the difference be tween a republic and a monarchy; that few of them had the slightest idea of the nature of the offices they are to have a voice in filling, of the names or qualifications of the persons now holding them or the candidates for them; that not one in ten knows whether he is voting for Congressmen or Aldermen or President of the United States, and that not one in a hundred ever read the Constitution of the United States or of any State. And he would be told that each man of this ignorant, squalld and oftentimes vicious and criminal mass of new voters has just as much weight and influence in the choice of legislators, judges and administrators of the laws as the most intelligent native-born

The process of registration he would find to be carried on under the auspices of a great and powerful organization, whose chief purpose is to perpetuate its own rule and enrich its members at the expense of taxpayers. And he would find the leaders of this organization incessantly active in cramming the registry lists with the names of fraudulent voters, tramps and repeaters, who are lodged, fed and supplied with whiskey at the expense of the organization until after their votes are harvested, when they are for getting out voters, schemes for colonizing, repeating and cheating, and all the machinery of fraud. He would see all the forces that make for misgovernment, all the elements that live by lawlessness and profit by vice, in incessant activity, seething and boiling with the excitement of a political campaign. In the offices of the municipal departments he would witness such scenes as the one described in all the city papers that occurred in the office of Street Commissioner Andrews on Thursday, when Mr. "Dry Dollar" Sullivan led in a gang of voters whom he had "jollied" with the promise of place and pay in the Street Department, and begged the Commissioner, since he could not give them places, to "jolly" them still further by taking down their names and giving them to understand that they would be provided for after election. He would see this sort of thing going on all over the city. And

it might amaze him. But what would still more amaze and bewilder him would be to find that among the intelligent and well-to-do classes-the taxpayers, who should be interested in maintaining good government and honest administration-instead of this abounding activity, this eagerness and enthusiasm, there is a lack of interest approach ing apathy; that hundreds of citizens, with material interests at stake and every inducement to enter into the canvass with energy and zeal, are so indifferent about the whole matter that they have not taken the small trouble to put their names on the registry lists and qualify as voters. What would be think of this strange contrast; of the supineness and indifference of the classes most interested in good government, wise laws and honest administration, as set off by the zeal of the classes who live by lawlessness? Would not democracy seem to him a roaring farce?

Well, is it? We ask you, good citizen, who has not registered. You are making a farce of it by your neglect of duty. To-day is your last opportunity to show that you do have some adequate conception of the nature of the gov ernment you live under and your responsibility as a citizen. Consider it seriously.

The Republican taxpayers of this city, whose holdings represent the greater part of the property of the metropolis, were without a single representative in the last Legislature. Every member of Assembly and every Senator from New-York was a Democrat, and, with three or four exceptions, they were all under the control lican voters of this county had not a single spokesman in either house. It was an unprecedented state of affairs. Its repetition should never be permitted. It will not be permitted this year if Republicans and good citizens who are opposed to the Tammany gang perform their duty.

There are at least half a dozen Assembly districts that should be carried for the Republican candidates for the Assembly. The bitter fight between Bahan, the Independent Democratic candidate, and McDermott, the Tammany nominee, in the IXth District ought to insure the election of Mr. Cowie, who has the unanimous support of the Republicans there. The XXIst District has become semewhat uncer-

on the ocean. When six days out fire was dis- against one of the most powerful and highly publicans asserted themselves. They ought to covered in the Gellert's hold, and for many disciplined political organizations. The Mc- do their full duty in this contest. Herrman, in favor of the de jure Government in Santiago hours there was great doubt whether it would Laughlin Democracy through the municipal departments can bring pressure to bear upon consideration beyond the fact that he is the nized by its prompt repudiation of Admiral contractors, storekeepers, restaurants, saloons, choice of Police Commissioner Martin, who has Stanton's folly.

In the XXIIId District the Independent Dembauching voters. It has its boodle wrung from ocrats, as represented by the City Reform Club, the swarms of placeholders and sinecurists of and the Republicans have united on Mr. Lawan extravagant and wasteful public service. It son, and are confident that he can be elected. has its repeaters recruited for the foulest elec- His opponent, Coffin, has no positive personal tion frauls. An enemy intrenched in power strength, and will depend entirely upon the strength of the Tammany organization for his election. Mr. Farley in the XVIth District ought to be elected over Davidson, the Tammany man, and Robertson, who has entered the lists in the XXIIId District against Colonel plunderers who have grown rich and prosper- Webster, the Tammany leader in the Assembly, has a good fighting chance.

But there is one district above all others in which the question of Republican success should not be left in doubt. We refer to the XIth, now represented in the Assembly by a Democrat and a Tammany man, Farquhar. This district was renrranged last year to suit John Scannell, who is determined to make it safely Democratic, and is bending every energy to the work. He feels called upon to make special efforts at this election, for the reason that it is his first campaign since his appointment as Fire Commissioner. A Tammany Assemblyman, he feels, would be an exhibition of his gratitude to Mr. Croker and a vindication of his own appointment to office. He has nominated a confessedly weak man, one McCloy, who, if elected, will be simply another tool of Tammany in the Legislature. Farquhar, whom he succeeds, had some independence of character at times. McClov has none. The Republican candidate, on the other hand, is one of the best selections that have been made in the district in several years, and, if elected, will be a worthy successor to such men as Walter Howe, General Varnum and others who have represented the XIth at Albany, Mr. Sheffield is a young man, but ose who know him best speak in the highest terms of his ability and attainments. Although stanch Republican, his nomination was earnestly requested by the City Reform Club, and its members are working shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans to secure his election. Whatever factional feeling may have existed among the Republicans of the district has entirely disappeared in the campaign for Mr. Sheffield. If anything more were needed to insure his election it is found in the candidacy of Morehead, the Independent Democrat, who is making things exceedingly unpleasant for Scannell's candidate.

But these candidates need votes to elect them. and Republican votes cannot be cast unless the voters register. Only one day remains in which this duty may be performed-to-day. Register to-day, and register early.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S SUSPENSION.

Admiral Stanton has been sharply disciplined for his indiscretion in saluting the insurgent fleet in Rio Harbor. He has been suspended from command of the South Atlantic Squadron. A court of inquiry will naturally follow, and as there is no officer there of equal rank, he will probably be recalled to Washington. It may safely be assumed that Secretary Herbert has not acted solely upon newspaper dis patches received in Germany and confirmed by the Brazilian Minister. It would have been most unjust to order the suspension of the Admiral, and thereby to discredit one of the most experienced officers of the Navy, without obtaining from him explanations of the unfortunate episode. If it be true that the Admiral himself has acknowledged the correctness of the report that he had saluted the insurgent Admiral's flag and exchanged visits with him. turned adrift. He would find every barroom, the department is justified in ordering his sussaloon dive and gambling-house, every place pension as the only practicable method of disgather, bubbling with political talk; with plans of Brazil. Suspension is, of course, a very different thing from removal or from placing him under arrest. It leaves him at liberty to justify his conduct by explaining all the circumstances.

United States naval officers are not concerned in the complications of South American politics. Their sole duty is to protect the interests of American citizens and shipping. That was Admiral Stanton's business in Rio Harbor. When he saluted Admiral Mello's flagship he paid a compliment to an officer, who was heading an insurrection against the Government of Brazil and had been bombarding the national capital. That was an offensive act of intervention in Brazilian politics, and was entirely outside his official instructions and his legitimate business as the commander of the American squadron. Even if the Brazilian flag were flying over Admiral Mello's ship, or if the American flag had been honored by a salute in the first instance, the return compliment was offensive to a friendly Government and equally ill-timed and unjustifiable. Admiral Mello might have had provocation for his revolt, and he might also have had influential support in Brazil, but he was a rebel without any semblance of civil authority behind him, and the flag fluttering over his ship did not alter or conceal his real character. It was not Admiral Stanton's business to recognize a reber's right to sail under the Brazilian flag and to bom-

bard the national capital. The foreign relations of the United States are conducted exclusively with Governments. The State Department has nothing to do with foreign armies or navies except as they are the agencies of responsible Governments. It has nothing to do with political parties, factions, cabals or leaders in foreign countries. It receives the accredited agents of a foreign Government, and instructs its own representatives, diplomatic, consular and naval, to have official intercourse only with those in undisputed authority. Whenever civil conflict arises the de jure Government is the only one with which American diplomatic and naval representatives can maintain official relations. Circumstances may involve the recognition of a de facto Government, and the observance of belligerent rights and of neutrality between REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY, hostile armies or fleets; but international law justly accords to the de jure Government a marked preference until its authority is overthrown by those in revolt against it. The Brazilian insurgents have no status whatever entitling them to recognition by foreign Governments. President Peixoto has Congress, the Supreme Court, the army and all the State of Tammany Hall. The 125,000 or more Repub. Governments, with possibly one exception, on his side. Admiral Mello is simply a rebel commanding an insurgent fleet.

Admiral Stanton, in making the fatal mistake of meddling in Brazilian politics and prematurely recognizing an insurrectionary force, may have been influenced by the foolish writing and partisan polemics of Don Ricardo Trumbull's pupils in the American press. During the Chilian naval revolt President Harrison's Administration was harshly and unjustly criticised for adhering to recognized principles of international law, and for withholding official recognition and support of Balmaceda's opponents. The Chilian Navy, it is true, had Congress and a de facto Government behind it and was in a different position from Admiral was under the same obligation of discriminating

THE TIME TO PETITION.

The Tariff bill is substantially ready, Washington dispatches say. If Congress remains in session probably the bill will be presented within a few days, and if there is adjournment until December work may be expected to begin on the measure as soon as the regular session opens. In any case it is time for the working people throughout the country to make their wishes known, as many of them have been doing already, by petitions to Congress. They will have no right to complain if they keep silence and their representatives in Congress pass a bill that prostrates their industries. It is not only their right, but their duty to each other and to the country, to make their wishes and necessities distinctly known.

Accounts about the forthcoming bill are extremely contradictory and vague, so that it might almost be said that nothing is really known about it outside the committee. It has been stated that some interests are treated with exceptional leniency, though this has also been denied. The industrial producers of this country cannot afford to be divided and slaughtered in detail. They cannot afford to look exclusively at provisions affecting their individual interests, and to selfishly refuse attention to the interests of each other. The policy of Free Traders may very likely be to divide and conquer; to select certain interests for destruction first, appeasing others as far as possible by leniency, and hoping that those who lose profitable employment will then turn round and spitefully help to make others suffer as much. Some employers and some workingmen seem to have given encouragement to such a policy by appealing to Congress exclusively with regard to their own interests. Sometimes the tone of these appeals has seemed to imply a readiness o have radical changes of duties made, if only their special interests are measurably exempted from injury. Any trace of such a spirit aids the Free Traders, and renders their warfare against American industry more likely to suc-The only strong position for the workingmen

to take is one of principle and of patriotic regard for the welfare of all American labor. If united in protesting against any change of tariff which will expose American labor to greater foreign competition, and especially in protesting against any radical change in the tariff at a time when all trade and industry are sorely depressed and in peculiar need of defence until they can recuperate, the workingmen will have irresistible power. No Congress would dare to pass a bill against which the great army of workingmen enters its deliberate protest. The practical difficulty is to bring the wage-earners themselves to realize that their interests are in peril, and that they can be protected by prompt and united action. It has been said by many politicians that this

question has been finally decided at the polls, the people having voted for President Cleveland and a Democratic Congress on a platform declaring all protective duties unconstitutional. But it is not true that the millions of wageearners actually believed, when part of them voted for Democratic candidates, that they were deciding to destroy their own industries. It is not true that Democratic workingmen generally believed that a Democratic Congress and President would ever do things which candidates and platform had threatened. They imagined that some changes in duty here and there, which would not affect their individual interests, might be made in a general revision, but took it for granted that they were somehow to be protected as before. Unless they realize the danger, and take pains speedily to large and impressive that Congress will respect them, the bill to be passed at this session will bring to many of them a painful awakening. Their part is to tell Congress at once that American labor must not be exposed to greater and more severe foreign competition.

'A lion got loose in East Eighteenth-st. on Thursday and killed and ate a horse. It occasioned great excitement in the neighborhood. Yet there's a Tiger loose in East Fourteenthet., eating up taxpayers, and no excitement at all about it. There's a difference, of course, between a lion and a tiger. Then, too, the horse couldn't get away from the lion. But the taxpayer might get away from the tiger-if he wasn't an ass.

Every enemy of the Ring in Brooklyn should be sure to register in order to vote for the anti-Ring candidate for Mayor. Den't forget that this is the last day for registration.

According to Senator Hill, the New-York Bar Association "readily attacks Democratic judges and officials, but it never attacks Re-For the best of reasons, Senator, publicans." The Republican party has no Maynards; and if t had, it would never attempt to force them down the throats of the people as candidates for high judicial places.

In their desperate efforts to re-elect Mayor Boody the Brooklyn Ring do not hesitate to resort to all sorts of misrepresentation. The most outrageous campaign lie which their organ has put in circulation for the purpose of injuring Mr. Schieren is the statement that in 1884 the Brooklyn Young Republican Club "not only refused to vote for Blaine, but went to the extreme of denouncing him as a man unworthy to hold any position of trust at the hands of the American people." It is a fact that there were in that year a few Mugwumps among the members of the club, but the outrageous statement that the club refused to support Mr. Blaine is promptly nailed by "The Brooklyn Times," which points out that on Tuesday, September 23, 1884, the club indorsed Blaine by a vote of 15 to 1. The Ring cause is indeed in a desperate state when its organ is forced to resort to lies so easily exposed as this one.

What does Senator Hill think of the "brieffess young lawyers" now?

This is positively the last chance to register. The citizen of New-York or Brooklyn whose name is not on the lists this evening when the books close has lost his vote and the opportunity which he would otherwise have of voting against rings and gangs and all they stand for in the politics of the period.

Schieren is to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. It will be specially notable in more than one respect. In the first place, av-Mayor Schroeder has consented to presidethe man who would have been unanimously nominated for Mayor in opposition to Boody and the Ring, had not the condition of his health rendered it imperative that he should not accept a nomination. His presence will be of real benefit to the cause of good government in Brooklyn. In the second place, ex-Mayor Low will be one of the speakers, and it is well known that no one else is more competent discuss the affairs of Brooklyn intelligently and persuasively. His interest in Brooklyn is scarcely less than when he was a resident of Melle's fleet; but the Harrison Administration | the city, and his experience in the Mayor's

office will enable him to champion the cause of Mr. Schleren, whom he knows well, in a most convincing manner. This meeting will be one of the most interesting and helpful of the campaign.

Those "competent speakers" whom Chairman Sheehan was calling aloud for the other day do not seem to have materialized to any large extent. By the way, there is no lack of competent speakers on the other side.

What Brooklyn needs to do is to make the defeat of Boody primarily a matter of conscience. He may be as amiable and good a man as there is in the town, but he stands for all that is evil and corrupt in municipal government. Public morality requires every honest citizen to vote against him as the agent and accomplice of a gang of spollsmen.

155 PERSONAL.

Everett Chauncey Bumpus, of Quincy, Mass. . member of the present freshman class of Harvard, is completely blind, but intends to take the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He wrote his entrance examinations on a typewriter, wrote his entrance examinations on a typewriter, except the Greek, which he dictated, and the geometry, in which he used a mechanical appliance. All Mr. Bumpus s textbooks are prepared for him speciality on the Braille system for the blind; his Greek and a few other subjects, however, he prepares by having them read to him. Mr. Bumpus is the son of Judge E. E. Bumpus, of Boston, and is twenty years old. He rooms in Felton Hall, about three minutes' walk from the college yard, but is rapidly learning his way about Cambridge, The Crown Princess of Greece, sister of the Emperor of Germany, has been a sufferer recently from inflammation of the lungs. At first grave fears for her recovery were entertained, and alarming reports regarding her sickness were circulated in Athens. These, however, proved to be exaggerated, and the physicians hope that she will soon be able to resume her wonted duties.

Mrs. Livermore says that she first saw Lucy Stone fifty years ago, at an anti-slavery bazar in Boston, and that she was then a tiny creature, Boston, and that she was then a tiny creature, weighing not more than 100 pounds, and with the prettiest pink color imaginable in her girlish cheeks. "I thought at the time," she says, "that she was the sweetest thing I had ever seen in my life. She was wearing a bloomer costume that was very becoming to her, Mrs. Livermore adds, and she would have gone on wearing it if it had not been for the daily crucifixion she had to endure in the streets from rude tongues.

Professor Anton von Werner has been honored again by the Emperor of Germany. His term of office as director of the Academical High School for the Fine Arts came to an end on September 30, but the Emperor, not wishing to lose the services of the famous artist, extended the term another five years. The Professor has been at the head of the institution since 1879.

The Lowell Institute lectures in Boston to be delivered by Professor Cross on electricity will be a series of non-technical discussions of the recent industrial applications of electricity. They will in-clude the production and measurement of elec-tricity, electric lighting, electrical transmission and utilization of power, storage batteries, electrical forging and welding, modern telegraphy and the telephone.

THE DRAMA.

MR. MANSFIELD'S PRODUCTION OF "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

In the revival of "The Merchant of Venice" that Mr. Mansfield has accomplished at Herrmann's The-atre the community possesses a fruitful source of pleasure and benefit. That lovely comedy has been set upon the stage with unusual care and dressed with great beauty. No previous presentment of it, indeed, has been adorned with such a copious variety of magnificent garments. The incidental music, furthermore-which is made with stringed instru-ments, and not with brass-is exceedingly delicate and delightful, and such as could not fail to charm and satisfy the most refined and fastidious taste. The introduction of dancing sprites, at the beginning of the fifth act, affords to the garden scene an effect of novel variety and brilliant animation, Every point in the operation of the drama-scenery, costumes, lights, music, "business," pictorial grouping and apt effect of sharp climax—shows the influence of an ingenious and liberal mind. As the practical exposition of an English classic, the pa-geant is round, coherent and complete, and although a diminutive stage necessarily dwarfs some of the pictorial effects, the final impression is one of opulence and of rare poetic charm. Mr. Mansfield's embodiment of Shylock has al-ready been recognized in this place as a wonder-

ful effort. Certainly it was. For copious eloquence, affluent power and vigorous sustainment of a definite ideal, that embodiment of Shylock,-even in this, the morning of its youth,-ranks with the best make their wishes known, through petitions so that have been seen. It is an open question whether Shylock should be made an image of austere religious grandeur, or the incarnation of personal hatred and inexorable vengeance. Mackling and Edmund Kean and Edwin Booth inclined to the latter view of the subject, and that view, accordingly, has the sanction of men who surely were great actors. On the other hand, the theory of Shylock as a type of racial resentment and retribution was urged by such writers as Victor Huge and Ludwig Borne; it seems to have been adopted by Macready,-although his great point was the by Macreauy, arthough the horrid tone at "Come, prepare," and to some ex-tent it was followed by Irving. There is tent it was followed more subtlety in it than there simpler theory; but its practical result, while more human, involves no gain of power. Edwin Booth's embodiment of Shylock was considered a great piece of acting,-though not in its first year, indeed, it was uneven and dubious,-and Edwin Booth always laid the chief emphasis on personal resentment. Mr. Mansfield's ideal of Shy-lock will, doubtless, undergo changes. At the beginning, however, he struck the same note that was struck by Booth-the note of implacable malignity. Without that note there could be no Shylocki and it is impossible to pay a higher tribute Mr. Mansfield's embodiment of the Jew than to hall it as worthy of remembrance and respect beside the Shylock of Booth. In the element of sensibility it is, even now, more human than that sensibility it is, even now, more human than that of his famous predecessor,—for Mr. Mansfield made Shylock embrace Jessica several times, when parting from her, and caused him to evince a painful solicitude, as if his mind were even then swept with the presentiment that they were to meet no more. He wrought an effect of deep pathos, also, by making the Jew rush forth from the house, after the discovery of Jessica's flight, and sink, in misery, upon the ground,—amid the jeers of the mask, ers, dancing away into the pitlless gloom. Such touches denote the deep heart and thoughtful mind of a true artist. In the judgment scene Mr. Mansfield's "business" with the bags of gold was all new, and it aided to deepen the horror of an inflexible purjose of cruel and deadly revenge, Other Jews are present in the court; and, upon the solicitation of Bassanio, they inspect the dueats, and thereupon plead with Shylock, in dumb show, to accept them; there is a grim pause; and Shylock then finally dashes the gold upon the ground and claims his bond. Mr. Mansfield's study and thought and keen sense of dramatic effect were shown in this,—and indeed were shown in many ways. His grasp of the new Shakespearean part was as firm as if he had acted it many times, and his execution, more especially in the street scene, was splendid with hysterical passion and physical vigor. He has set before this public a personality that is picturesque and thrilling, and a work of dramatic art that is entirely noble.

Miss Cameron was subjected to a harsh test as Portia,—for whereas the character seems to require amplitude and weight, luxuriance and authority, strong intellectuality and deep and passionate feeling, the actress is slight and girl-like, tender and tremulous, sweet and gentle, and of a personality that whis by its soft loveliness and would shrink from the attitude of command. But Miss Cameron managed all the difficult by-play of the casket scenes in a mood of sympathetic emotion and with assured dexertity, and carried her portion of the of his famous predecessor,—for Mr. Mansfield made Shylock embrace Jessica several times, when part-

This is the full cast:
The Duke of Ventee
The Prince of Morocco
The Prince of Arragon Mr. Stoddar
Antonio, the merchant of Venice
Barnanio Friends
Gratiano Foros
Salanio A santa
Antonio, de deccuair of vestes Ba-sanio Friends Mr. Forbe Gratiano Mr. Hondean Salanio Antonio Mr. Weave Salejeino Antonio Mr. Bonelean
Shylock, a Jew Mr. Munshe
Tubal a Jew Mr. Bulle
Launcolot Gobbs a clown
Old Gobbo, his fathe Mr. W. N. Griffit
Balthasat Pages to Miss Rollida Balabria
Baltinasa: Pape to Man Mand Venn
Stephano Port . Miss Mau'l Venns
Jessica, Shylock's daughter Miss Sidney Wor
Nerissa, Portia's waiting-maid. Mies Albert Gallat
The State Comments